

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of

Atty. Docket

FRANCK NOZAHIC ET AL

FR 000103

Serial No.

Filed: CONCURRENTLY

FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER AND METHOD OF LOW-NOISE FREQUENCY
SYNTHESIS

Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Sir:

Prior to calculation of the filing fee and examination,
please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

14. (Amended) A frequency converter comprising a mixer (200) which has a first input connected to a signal source which delivers a signal with a frequency to be converted, and comprising a signal source (1) which has a reference frequency connected to a second input of the mixer, characterized in that the signal source (1) which has a reference frequency comprises a frequency synthesizer as claimed in claim 1.

REMARKS

The foregoing amendment to claim 14, was made solely to avoid filing the claim in the multiple dependent form so as to avoid the additional filing fee.

The claim was not amended in order to address issues of patentability and Applicant respectfully reserves all rights he may have under the Doctrine of Equivalents.

Applicant furthermore reserves his right to reintroduce subject matter deleted herein at a later time during the prosecution of this application or continuing applications.

Respectfully submitted,

By _____
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090548-092701
TD/260-B45960

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most algae and higher plants. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl *a* is essential for the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis, where it converts light energy into chemical energy.

2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) is an accessory pigment found in green algae and higher plants. It absorbs light energy in the blue and orange-red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl *b* transfers the absorbed energy to Chl *a*, which then uses it for photosynthesis.

3. *Carotenoids* are a group of pigments that include carotenes and xanthophylls. They absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. Carotenoids transfer the absorbed energy to Chl *a* and also play a role in protecting the photosynthetic apparatus from damage by excess light energy.

4. *Phycobilins* are water-soluble pigments found in cyanobacteria and red algae. They absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. Phycobilins transfer the absorbed energy to Chl *a*, which then uses it for photosynthesis.

5. *Phaeophytins* are pigments found in brown algae and some other groups of algae. They are derived from Chl *a* and absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. Phaeophytins transfer the absorbed energy to Chl *a*.

6. *Phaeoerythrins* are pigments found in some red algae. They are derived from Chl *a* and absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. Phaeoerythrins transfer the absorbed energy to Chl *a*.

7. *Peridinin* is a carotenoid pigment found in dinoflagellates. It absorbs light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. Peridinin transfers the absorbed energy to Chl *a*.

8. *Alloxanthin* is a carotenoid pigment found in some green algae. It absorbs light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. Alloxanthin transfers the absorbed energy to Chl *a*.

9. *Diatoxanthin* is a carotenoid pigment found in diatoms. It absorbs light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. Diatoxanthin transfers the absorbed energy to Chl *a*.

10. *Diadinoxanthin* is a carotenoid pigment found in diatoms. It absorbs light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. Diadinoxanthin transfers the absorbed energy to Chl *a*.

11. *Peridinin-chlorophyll *a* protein complex* (PCP) is a protein complex found in dinoflagellates. It contains peridinin and Chl *a*. The PCP complex absorbs light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum and transfers the energy to Chl *a*.

12. *Allophycocyanin* (APC) is a phycobilin pigment found in cyanobacteria and red algae. It absorbs light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum. APC transfers the absorbed energy to Chl *a*.

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4. *Phycobilins* are water-soluble pigments found in cyanobacteria and red algae. They absorb light energy in the blue and orange-red regions of the visible spectrum. Phycobilins transfer the absorbed energy to Chl *a*, which then uses it for photosynthesis.

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